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Supporting Information for

Tetrathiafulvalene-L-glutamine conjugated derivative as supramolecular gelator for embedded C_{60} and absorbed rhodamine B

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1. Additional data



Figure S1. (a) The color changes of the gelator in CH_2Cl_2 solution after the addition of 1.0 equivalent of TCNQ and F_4TCNQ , and the UV-Vis spectra of the TCNQ (b) and F_4TCNQ (c) in CH_2Cl_2 solution (the concentration was 5×10^{-5} M, respectively).

Solvent	Phase	CGC (mg/mL) ^b
<i>n</i> -hexane	TG ^a	8.5
Cyclohexane	TG	9.5
Benzene	CG	10.5
Toluene	CG	10.0
CH ₂ Cl ₂	OG	18.5
Ethyl acetate	Р	
THF	Р	
DMSO	Р	
DMF	Р	
CH ₃ CN	IS	
Methanol	IS	
Ethanol	IS	

Table S1. The gelation behavior of the gelator.

^a: TG: Translucent gel, CG: Clear gel, OG: Opaque gel, P: Precipitation, IS: Insoluble.

^b: CGC: Critical gelation concentration.



Figure S2. Concentration-dependent ¹H NMR spectra of 1 in [D₈]toluene.



Figure S3. FT-IR spectra of the native xerogels prepared from in cyclohexane (black line) and benzene (red line).



Figure S4. UV-Vis spectra of the gelator **1** in the solution and gel states prepared in toluene (a) and *n*-hexane (b).



Figure S5. UV-Vis spectra of the gelator 1 in CH₂Cl₂ solution (black line) and the gels formed in cyclohexane (red line) and benzene (blue line).



0-1.5 equivalents of C₆₀

Figure S6. The color of the binary gel containing 0-1.5 equivalents of C_{60} .



Figure S7. The thermal reversibility of the CT complex gel containing 1.0 equivalent of C_{60} .



Figure S8. ¹H NMR spectra of **1** (10 mg/mL) in native gel and CT complex gel with 1.0 equivalent of C60 in [D8]toluene.



Figure S9. Cartoon representation of the possible changes of the molecular packing model for 1 in the toluene gel with C_{60} .



Figure S10. The transparency changes of toluene gel before and after adsorption of rhodamine B.

2. Structural characterization



¹³C-NMR of the gelator 1



MALDI-TOF-MS of the gelator 1